THE

Illustrated Indian Star.

VOL. I] MADRAS, NOVEMBER 1904. [No. 1

EDWARD VII.

EMPEROR OF INDIAN EMPIRE.

Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India was born on 9th November 1841. His birth gave unbounded joy to the British and native subjects of all the countries of the British Empire who were eagerly waiting for a heir to the vast dominions of good Queen Victoria. A few days after his birth the queen conferred on him the title of Prince of Wales. This title was not a heriditary one. It was specially created for him.

His Christening day was most magnificent. It was celebrated on 25th January 1842 in St. George's Cathedral at Windsor. William IV, the King of Prussia was then present. He was christened in a cradle made of pure gold. This self-same cradle was and is used for all the christening services of Queen Victoria's sons and daughters, grandsons and grand daughters. In connection with the Christening ceremony of our present day Emperor a great and grand feast was given at Windsor which cost 30 lacs of rupees

Edward the Seventh, was until seven years of age under the care of Lady Littleton, sister of Lady Gladstone. Even when he was only a little boy he appeared to possess all the best qualities that go to make up a great ruler and none of the untoward qualities had a place in him. In 1848, his father Prince Albert the Good, who maintained that a ruler having sway over millions of subjects of various castes and creeds should have sound education for the efficient administration of the vast Empire to which he is the rightful heir, wanted to select a fit man to undertake his son's education. His choice of a tutor to his Royal son fell on one Mr. Birch a man of fine features and good disposition. His tuition lasted only for three years and in 1851 the tutor and the Royal pupil had to part. The personality and the treatment of the tutor made the prince love him so much that he felt very much for the separation.

He was sent to Edinborough to receive his University education where he was admired by all the professors for his avidity for learning. While he was in this city he also learnt Italian, French, and German languages. During his stay in Edinborough he was going, thrice a week to the 16th Regiment stationed there, for military exerciees.

His father took particular care of him. All necessary discipline to make him a bright star was maintained and he was not allowed to indulge in abnormal play. He very much loved and respected his parents and was brought up in honesty, truthfulness and largemindedness. A house was built in Osbourne Island where he was taught housekeeping, carpentry, shoemaking, etc. Daily for two hours he worked inthe garden under a maistry who prepared a bill each week in which the work he did was noted and sent on to his father who paid him as deserved. The wise Albert also found means to recreate his Royal son in a variety of ways.

In 1855, the prince went to Paris along with his parents where they were received with all respect and good will. He visited the tomb of the Great Napoleon of France with his parents. His manners were so pleasing that within a very short time he made many friends in Paris. In 1858 he went to Ireland for a country trip and stayed in a cottage called "White Lodge" in Richmond Park. He had a strong desire for travel. After his return from Ireland he went to Italy and after feasting his eyes with the bewitching sceneries there and after visiting Pope he went to Spain.

In 1860 he went to Canada with the Duke of Newcastle for a visit where he was cordially and enthusiastically received. His first public speech was made here and it was excellent and graceful. While touring round Canada he laid

the foundation stone for the erection of a railway bridge in Montreal. On invitation he went to the United States where he met with a magnificent reception. From the President of the States to the sweeper of the street all rejoiced at his presence amongst them and they displayed their heart-felt joy in various ways. They felt as if the Great Washington, the founder of the United States, was out from grave and stood amidst them. The President conducted him to the tomb of the Great Washington where they stood with hat in hand in deference to the great warrior.

In 1861, the prince visited Germany where he first saw the charming Princess Alexandra of Denmark. He was struck with her extraordinary beauty and she in her turn entombed his image in the innermost recess of her heart. His next visit was to the Holy Land, Palestine. In this journey he was followed by Mr. Dean Stanley who extolled the good dispositions of the prince in highest terms.

On 9th September 1862 the formal betrothal of the Prince of Wales (now our Emperor) to the Princess Alexandra was made and on the 10th March 1863 the royal wedding was most magnificently celebrated in St. George's Cathedral in Windsor. The people of Denmark displayed their joy by giving an enormons sum of money as wedding present to their Princess. After the royal wedding was completed in all glory, the House of Commons sanctioned £ 40,000 for Prince of Wales and £ 10,000 for Princess Alexandra per annum.

In 1867, five years after his marriage, the Prince of Wales with his beloved Alexandra went on a Royal tour throughout Ireland where he impressed in the minds of the Irish subjects that he was fully confident of their loyalty and hospitality. Then in 1868 the Royal pair took a continental and Eastern tour. During the tour in the continent of Europe, the President and the Queen of France, the King and Queen of Prussia, the King and Queen of Austria, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of Greece welcomed them most cordially and gave splendid reception. Next they went to Egypt. From Cairo they journeyed up the Nile River in the direction of its source. Before he left Levant they went to Crimea to take a view of the site of the Great Crimean War. The reception accorded to them by the Russian authorities there was respectful and agreeable.

In 1871, he was attacked by typhoid fever. During the illness, he was carefully ministered by his Alexandra and sister Princess Alice. His state was serious. All hope of him was given up for three weeks, the whole England was gloomy and the people prayed to God to spare them their young Raja. Every Britisher was every moment praying to the Almighty for his recovery. After twenty anxious days the prince passed all danger and began to recover

gradually. The recovery chased out the gloom which pervaded the whole British Isles and made room for joy and cheerfulness.

In 1873, he represented the ruler of Great Britain at the International Industrial Exhibition held at Vienna. He himself received the Shah of Persia with all becoming respect and courtesy. Next year he visited Russia in connection with the marriage of Duke of Edinborough. During his stay there, he paid attention to the tightening of the tie of friendship between the Russians and the British.

Then he came to India for a Royal tour round his Indian Empire. In India the preparations for his reception was in a most magnificent scale. All the principal towns were splendidly decorated. The Native Rajas vied with each other as to who should receive him first. His receptions throughout India evinced the loyalty of the Indians. He was given an address in every place he visited to which he replied in a most graceful manner.

In 1876, he went to Paris as the President of the Paris exhibition where he became an universal friend. About ten years later he went to visit Ireland a second time and removed the friction then existed between England and Ireland. When the Golden Jubilee was celebrated in commemoration of the 50th year of the gracious reign of Queen Victoria he stood as the leading star and led the Royal procession. In the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 commemorated still more splendidly, the guiding planet was our King.

The good Queen Victoria drove to the church in a carriage richly embellished and drawn by eight snow white horses, the Prince of Wales then the Commander-in-Chief and the Emperor of Germany, her grandson and other princes attired as cavaliers marching on both sides of her carriage To have kings and emperors for her body guard is certainly an enviable position. Though he represented the Queen, his mother, in all this and took the leading part he never did anything of his own wish. He always carried his parent's wishes in a most becoming manner.

She lived about three years after her Diamond Jubilee. The death of very many of her beloved friends and relations in the Great Boer War, broke out in 1899 and lasted for three years, told very seriously upon her health and she was said to have actually wept for the death of her beloved subjects and departed from this world of broken heart in 1901. She was not bed-ridden for long. She was a little indisposed and had a little giddiness at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 22nd January 1901 and within a few days passed peaceably out of this world which is full of misery and iniquity, leaving a vast Empire 300,000 lacs of square miles. to her heir the Prince of Wales,

The obsequies of Queen Victoria was done in a way befitting the peace-loving and yet the most mighty of the rulers of the world.

He was kind to all alike. His sympathy was always with the working classes. In 1893 he built houses for the houseless poor. He did many things to improve the various industries of his people. He endeavoured to erect a palace, called the Peoples' Palace, and laid the foundation in 1886. He organized several industrial exhibitions and carried them all to the successful end. In London exhibition held in 1883 there was a gain of £35,000 With this amount he started an institute called the Imperial Institute in veiw to bring all the subjects of the British Empire to a close friendship and harmony. This, he thought to be the highest tribute to his illustrious mother and the fittest way of commemorating her Imperial Jubilee. He established also hospitals for poor people.

The Prince of Wales ascended the throne on the 23rd January 1901, the next day of Queen Victoria's death. The war in South Africa was still raging. No sooner he assumed sovereignty than his Majesty endeavoured to bring the war to a close and save the useless loss of life. He gave liberal concessions to the Boers solely with the view of saving them from ultimate annihilation.

The Coronation Day was first fixed on 26th June 1901 and preparations were made in a very grand scale. All the Native Rajas from India went to England with presents to their liege lord. The representatives of his Majesty from all the British Colonies had also gone. All were ready. The whole of London was most beautifully decorted and all were eagerly waiting to witness the Coronation. Disappointment suddenly leaped in. Why disappointment? Why, the coronation of the King stopped. The King suddenly fell ill. This was a thunderbolt to his loving and loyal subjects. In the nook and corner of his Empire prayers were offered to God for his recovery.

Expert doctors attended on his Majesty and by the grace of God he passed out of danger. Soon he recovered his former health. On 9th August 1901, his Coronation was celebrated with all pomp and splendour. May his Majesty live long!

PAUL KRUGER.

Stephanus Johannes Paul Kruger was born in Cape Colony on Oct. 10, 1825. His parents were Boer farmers, too poor to provide Paul with shoes and he had to trudge over the African soil with bare feet. While a small boy the troubles between the Colonial Government and the Boers began and he joined his people in journeying to the interior.

Fear was unknown to Kruger from boyhood. When he was seventeen years of age his father asked him to take home his span of oxen and empty wagon from the fields. His sister followed him. His father said, "Paul, take care of your sister." Kruger said "I *will*" In those days travelling in Cape Colony was not a pleasure trip. Wild beasts were plentiful and many travellers became a prey to them. Paul knew it all. He was going with his sister and the waggon with all circumspection and alertness. All went well until he was within about five miles from home. Here a panther appeared. The oxen took fright and bolted. The little girl was thrown on the ground where she was at the mercy of the fierce beast. With no hesitation Paul Kruger jumped from the waggon and ran to her rescue. The panther stood over the girl with ferocious eyes. Kruger had no arms, but this in no way made him waver. Instantly he engaged the beast in a hand-to-hand fight. Fierce fight it was. The angry beast pawed him in many places but his heart never failed him. His grip upon the throat of the beast was like that of a bull dog and he held his grip until he strangled the animal to death. He was badly wounded in many places. In spite of his injuries he carried his fainting sister to his house. This exploit revealed his powers and made him the hero of the Boers living around him.

His father was an inveterate hater of the English and Paul Kruger imbibed that quality from his parent. From boyhood he hated the English. While only a boy he said that one day he would raise an army and fight the English.

From his youth he took a leading part in all the negro wars. He never shrank from any danger but on the other hand he courted it. He became one of the leaders of the Boers and was implicitly obeyed by his followers. When Great Britain gave the Transvaal Boers independence he was one of the Transvaal Commissioners that met the British Commissioners on the Sand River to sign a Convention, in 1852.

During the civil wars that followed soon after the Sand River treaty he was the head of one of the factions. When the civil wars ceased and all the factions were reunited, Paul Kruger was made the Commandant-General of the Boer force. The Transvaal Republic had ever to be warring against the negroe tribes whom the Boers drove from their homes and treated cruelly. Paul Kruger showed all his powers and generalship but with the worn out troops he could not drive off the offensive tribes. Kruger saw the annihilation of the Boers of Transvaal inevitable All the resources of Transvaal could not avert it. Outside help was therefore an obsolute need.

Kruger was as cunning as a fox. Though he hated the English from the innermost recess of his heart he could not but bury deep his hatred for the moment. He concluded that, unless British protection was sought the Boers would totally be annihilated. Somehow or other he wanted to save his men from the impeding danger and then see for the future. He induced the influential burghers to ask for British protection. In 1877 the Transvaal was annexed to the British Crown and the Boers were saved from wholesale destruction. Three years elapsed. The power of the blacks was entirely broken by the British arms never more to raise again and complete peace reigned over the country. The Boers longed for independence and were preparing secretly to gain it by force if need there was and Paul Kruger was at the bottom. In 1880, a great meeting was held and Paul Kruger, Marthimus Pretorius and P. J. Joubart were elected as a triumvirate to manage the Boer public affairs. By the close of 1880 the Boers rose against the British who within two months sustained three disastrous defeats. In March 1881, a convention was concluded whereby Transvaal wasgiven conditional independence.

In 1882, Paul Kruger was elected President of the Transvaal Republic and was being re-elected every termof office. The treaty of 1881 which gave independence to the Boers made England suzerain over the Transvaal and precluded it from making any foreign treaty without the consent of England. This was not liked by Kruger from the beginning. He wished to be perfectly independent and to cultivate foreign relations as a counterpoise to the British power in South Africa. The treaty of 1881 was a hindrance to him. The British suzerainty was an abomination

to him. He wanted to get rid of this. With two other delegates he went to London to revise the treaty and worked without sleep to attain his object. The treaty was revised in 1884 and some minor concessions were granted, but no mention of suzerainty was made in the revised treaty. This omission was the germ of future controversy between Great Britain and Transvaal Republic.

The convention of 1881 defined the boundaries of Transvaal Republic and Kruger was not free to extend his territories. However, about six or seven raids were made on the neighbouring territories. But all of them were thwarted. He wished to have a seaport for Transvaal and put forth all his to swallow the native state situated on the eastern coast of South Africa below the Portuguese territories. This native state applied fer British help and Kruger's ambition for a seaport was thus frustrated.

After Paul Kruger had returned from London by the close of 1884 he was in very serious strait for money and strifes with the native tribes were rife. The condition of Transvaal was as desperate as was in 1877, and it was again in danger of being obliged to sacrifice its independence. The threatened death of the Republic was averted by the discovery of the Witwatresrand Gold mines which came as a salvation to the Transvaal.

While Paul Kruger was in Europe he published invitations in England, Germany and Holland. This had its effect when the Rand Gold Mines were discovered. Foreigners from all parts began to pour into Transvaal by thousands, mostly Englishmen.

The foreigners or Outlanders had so rapidly increased that in ten years there were over one hundred thousand foreign inhabitants. This increase of the foreign population alarmed Kruger so much that he at once began to take measures to prevent them from being dangerous to his state. He thought that in the course of a short time the foreingers would outnumber the Boers and theGovernment of Transvaal might pass into their hands. To guard against such eventuality Kruger made laws and regulations which prevented the foreigners from becoming citizens and thus kept them off from any share in the Government.

The Outlanders had many grievances and many a time they represented them to the Transvaal Government but without any effect. They petitioned also to the Volksraad, the legislative assembly of Transvaal for redress of their grievance but their petition never more saw the light of day. Thereafter they secretly organized a rising which had its support in the person of Dr. Jameson. A certain night was fixed for the rising and all were ready. Dr. Jameson with five hundred men crossed the orders of

Transvaal and marched towards Transvaal capital. The plot was scented by the Transvaal Government and was suppressed immediately. Dr. Jameson and his followers were made prisoners and brought to Pretoria, the Transval capital. General Cronji, General Joubart and many others wanted Jameson to be punished with death, but the far-seeing and cunning Kruger did not take that view. He prevailed on his councillors with cogent argument that it will not do any good to the Transvaal if Dr. Jameson and others were put to death. Dr. Jameson was made over to the British Government for disposal and most of the others were released on profitable ransom.

This incident frightened Kruger to a great extent and he at once set his heart to make Transvaal proof against such things. Hence forward the major portion of the revenue he spent in military equipment and within two years Transvaal was a little military camp as the great monarchies of Europe.

The Outlanders' position became very irksome. Their plot was discovered and Dr. Jameson who came to their help punished Since their rising the Transvaal Government was effectively suppressing all reforming movements. The Boers were treating the Outlanders with contempt. All the meetings of the Outlanders held, to consider their grievances and to draw up a petition to the Government to set them right, were all disbursed by the Boer mob and police. The Government took no notice of them. Seeing it impossible to obtain justice in Kruger's Government, the Outlanders decided to send a petition to the British Government, setting forth all their grievances and asking it to interfere on their behalf and get them the ordinary rights of citizens enjoyed in the neighbouring states. A meeting was convened for the purpose, a petition drawn and sen to England with thirty thousand Outlanders' signatures. The British Colonial Minister in England took up the question, England being suzerain over Transvaal. Correspondence between the two Governments passed on for several months but without any amicable settlement. Kruger was averse to give any useful concession to the Outlanders and the British Government would not accept any superficial concessions. While the two Governments were corresponding on behalf of Outlanders the question of British suzerainty arose. Kruger argued the suzerainty of England had been nullified by the treaty of 1884. But the British Government emphasised the treaty of 1884 did not nullify British suzerainty but on the other hand it firmly established it. Neither the British Government would drop the suzerainty question nor Kruger's Government would accept the suzerainty.

This brought in the Great Boer War which raged for three years and ended

in the ultimate annexation of Transvaal and the Orange Free State to the British South Africa. Kruger was in Transvaal until Pretoria was taken, then fled to Holland with his immense wealth. From Holland he exerted every nerve to secure continental intervention but none consented to interfere. He then gave up all hopes of Transvaal. In the meanwhile the Boer forces were scattered and worn out and were suffering very much. Both parties longed for peace. Negotiations were made and peace concluded with very liberal terms to the Boers.

Paul Kruger though uneducated had a remarkable force of character which swayed the whole Transvaal. His will was law and his people worshipped him as their god. Even after he left Transvaal, the Boer generals did nothing without his consent. While peace negotiations were being made Kruger was also consulted by the Boers Kruger died in Europe. The Transvaal Boers asked permission from the British Government to remove the remains of Kruger from Europe to the Transvaal. Permission was granted and the remains were buried with becoming pomp.

THE LATE NAWAB IMAD JUNG BAHADUR.

Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur was born of a respectable family, about 1839. He was first entertained in H. H. the Nizam's service as a clerk in the days of Sir Salar Jung I. By his own perseverance and talents he gradually rose to high position. He held various offices of trust and responsibility in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and lastly he was the Secretary to the Government, Judicial and general Departments.

He held the highest office in the High Court of the Nizam's State as the Chief Justice. Subsequently the administration of this state changed and Sir Asman Jah became the

Prime Minister. Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur was not liked by the Prime Minister which caused him to be transferred to the Revenue Department as Subadar. When Sir Asman Jah's administration broke up, Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur was brought back as Secretary to Governmet, Home Department, and he continued to hold that position until his life. Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur was held in highest esteem in the administration of Sir Vicar-ul-Umrah Bahadur and he also enjoyed H. H. the Nizam's confidence. After the breaking up of Sir Vicar-ul-Umrah's administration, Maharajah Sir Kishen Prasad became Prime Minister. He soon found that Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur was a capital and very useful man that he never did anything affecting the welfare of the State without first consulting him. He had also held the high position of Financial Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government. In this position, his long experience backed him up so well that he kept the Department in an efficient manner. He was considered by some as a slow worker but what he did was from mature experience and could not be found fault with. Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur played a conspicuous part in H. H. the Nizam's State and he maintained his dignity and position with great ability and success. He was one of those who survived the various political changes of the State. In his death, the Hyderabad State lost an able, experienced and useful man and Maharajah Sir Kishen Prasad lost a sound counsellor. When he died he was the Secretary to the Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments and drew a monthly emolument of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Nizamuddeen Ahmed, nephew of Imad Jung Bahadur was in charge until Nawab Sir Buland Jung was nominated to act for the deceased. Mr. Nizamuddeen Ahmed was a graduate and Barrister-at-law and a man of good parts. He had on many short intervals officiated in the place of Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur when he had left Hyderabad on short leave. It appears that His Highness the Nizam considered Mr. Nizamuddeen Ahmed young to hold the office of Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur and appointed Nawab Sir Buland Jung Bahadur from the High Court. Nawab Sir Buland Jung Bahadur is a Barrister-at-law and practiced in the Allahabad High Court and subsequently he was appointed Judge of H. H. the Nizam's High Court. He is straightforward, uninterfering and upright and very regular and attentive to his duties and conducted himself to the best of his capabilities. Adverting to

Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur, the State of Hyderabad has, by his death, suffered a serious loss. He died of carbuncle at the advanced age of 65.

THE LATE JUSTICE RANADE.

Mahadeo Govind Ranade was born on the 20th Jany. 1842, and his father was an official in the Kolhapur state. He belonged to the supreme caste. He was educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, where he took his B.A. degree in 1862, M.A. in 1865 with a gold medal and L.L.B. with honors in 1866. His brilliant college career secured for him a fellowship of his college. When the post of a Mahratta translator in the educational department fell vacant, the Government selected him to be a fit man for the vacant place. Next he went as a Judge in the Kolhapur state and after a short time went back to his college as an acting English Professor which is a great honor done to an Indian.

Mr. Ranade's memory will be borne out by the fact that he was able to recapitulate the best part of a book after once reading it. He was a great thinker and his lectures were full of wisdom and sound thoughts. This will be clear from the fact that his charming lectures were at times attended by the other professors of the College and the Director of Public Instruction. It was once observed by Professor Hughling that Mr. Ranade was the only student who could think.

He held minor appointments in the Judicial service for some time such as, Law Reporter of the High Court, Kharbari at Akalkote and Police Magistrate. In 1871 he gained the status of an English barrister which gave him entrance in the Judicial Department. For a period of 10 years he was a subordinate Judge in several places but in 1881 he became Subordinate Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to superintend the lower Courts of the Districts of Poona and Satara. In 1882, he

became a Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona. In 1885 he delivered a series of lectures on law which procured his further elevation to the highest offices one can aspire. In 1886 he was made a member of the Indian Finance Committee where he distinguished himself. His valuable services on that committee gained for him the title of C.I.E. He was on several occasions an additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and he was appointed to be Judge of Bombay High Court on 23rd November 1843 in place of the late Justice Telang. He continued to adorn the bench of the Bombay High Court with conspicuous ability till his death on the 17th January 1901.

He was an esteemed friend of the Indians and Englishmen in India. Men of all creeds and shades of opinion have expressed their real sympathy and admiration in all meetings held for the condolence of Ranade in several places ?

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, said ' that no one could have associated with Ranade even for a brief space without recognizing in him a profound and sympathetic Judge, possessed of the highest perceptive faculties and inspired with intense desire to do right. " His opinion" he added " was of the greatest value to his colleagues and his decisions will stand in the future as a monument of his erudition and learning. But he is not only an able and distinguished Judge for whom we mourn to-day, but a great and a good man whose loss can be reckoned as little short of a public calamity. In his career the late Justice Ranade, had achieved worthy ends and expectations, and the honors which came to him unsought were in truth but the revealing of his virtue and worth. His memory would live with them as a cherished possession for he had left behind a precious heritage, the example to all of a simple, guileless, and noble life.' "

The Government of India paid a worthy complement to his abilities by a special resolution, which ran thus :—" In Mr. Ranade's death the country has lost a most distinguished and faithful public servant, conspicuous alike by the profundity of his learning, the sobriety of his judgment and the manly independence of his character."

Lord Northcote as Chancellor of the Bombay University spoke in a very touching manner of the death of Ranade at a meeting of the Senate held in February 1901. He said " If I may venture to say so, I think the illustrious deceased performed one last great service to his country in evoking by his death that universal

outburst of sorrow from Native and European alike, which I hope is some proof that we are all one people in our admiration and respect for his high abilities and lofty personal character. As Syndic and as Dean he devoted his great talent to his University service and by his tact and personal influence he secured for it by amicable arrangement the munificent endowment left by the late Sir Monguldas Nathubai of some 3½ lakhs by which the University has profited so much."

These expressions of opinions and sorrow were not due to his elevated position in judicial service which was only the least eminent of the many capacities in which he had distinguished himself. He was a great scholar, remarkable for his singular independence of character; an eminent patriot; a great statesman; an ardent social reformer; a zealous educationist; a religious reformer and a saint in private life. Mr. Justice Chandravarkar spoke of Mr. Ranade in high admiration in a congregation met at the Parthana Samaj in which Mr. Ranade him elf was a member. Mr. Chandravarkar said, "If I were asked to define in short what Ranade was—to sum up in a few words the central principle of his life —I should say that he was a man of towering faith. Religion to him was meaningless piety, fruitless where it did not interest itself in, and cover human activities.

Hence was it that he deemed it his religious duty to work in all directions of public usefulnes, whether it was political, social or religious, or any other kind of reform, and threw himself heart and soul into all alike. There were not a few who said to Mr. Ranade that they could not quite understand his religious attitude when he could be found some times reading, explaining and preaching some *puran* in a Hindu temple while he was all along a theist belonging to Parthana Samaj and subscribing to the tenets of Brahmoism of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. That attitude of mind, however, which led Mr. Ranade to extend his sympathy to all kinds of religious awakening did not indicate his weakness but a large and liberal spirit of toleration. His great principle which animated all his best work was that the progressive spirit must be ever expansive and that when we find more than one movement for religious reform, we must try to find the points of agreement between them so as to make them work for one and the same object, instead of making much of those points of differences."

The services Mr. Ranade rendered only to the cause of social reform in

India will doubtless mark him as one of the greatest of India's sons. He was of opinion that social reform in India is the foundation stone for other reforms.

And until his last hours he worked for the promotion and advancement of this cause. He held social conferences in the various provinces of India and delivered lucid lectures explaining the different aspects of the reform and published annual reports of the conference at his own cost. The last conference was held by his Deputy at Lahore while he lay on his death bed. If he was not a political agitator, he was a political reformer and in his days there was not a single political movement which did not receive his inspiration. He was a great educationist and he shaped the educational curriculum of the Western India. It was he that took the initiative steps for the revival of Indian Industries which he said was a sure road to material prosperity. He was a typical Brahman of exceptional amiability and seemed content to learn when he was fitted to teach and he chose to obey and follow when he could dictate. He lived a pure and simple private life, modest and unassuming and exhibited in his conduct a sublime unconsciousness of his own merits.

THE LATE SANKARA SUBBA IYER, RETIRED DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

Mr. Sankara Subba Iyer was born in 1856. He first entered educational service as a teacher in the old Free High School. His next appointment was to the place of Huzur Police Sheristadar. Thereafter he held the place of Director of Vernacular education. Next he was made Deputy Peishkar and afterwards Dewan Peishkar. He was appointed the first settlement Peishkar to carry out the new settlement scheme introduced by the late Maharajah and Mr. Rama Iyengar. When Dewan Rama Row retired, the Travancore Government pitched

on Mr. Sankarasubba Iyer as the fittest man to succeed Rama Row and appointed him as the Dewan of Travancore in 1892.

During his tenure of office Mr. Sankarasubba Iyer, worked with vigour and earnestness that seldom surpassed in any period of Travancore history. He placed the interests of the Maharajah and his country above everything else and his Ministry was highly patriotic and loyal. During the ministry of Mr. Sankara Subba Iyer there was no cause for a political movement, for there was general satisfaction with his administration throughout the country.

He spared no effort to improve the efficiency of Travancore State service and tried to inculcate a standard of morality among the officials. Whenever misconduct of an officer was brought before him he took stern notice of it. His nature was not to be satisfied with fuss and show instead of honest and solid work. During his term of office, all departments were kept tight and tidy and no laxity was found in any department. He was one of the distinguished administrator.

After he had retired from Travancore service, he was elected as a member of the Madras Legislative Council where he served for two years. During the time he was in the Legislative Council he upheld the cause of the people on occasions of legislation with marked ability and vigour. During the discussions of the Malabar Tenants' Improvement Bill, Mr. Sankara Subba Iyer displayed his remarkable power of speech and spoke with a knowledge, authority and determination. Another occasion he spoke with knowledge and with all ability and vehemence against the Government measure of registering births and deaths in the mofussils. Although he had not prevailed generally, Malabar was exempted from the operation of the law. Within two years of his career in the Madras Legislative Council he was dissatisfied with the way of legislative work done in the Council and he did not care to continue in the position where he could do very little. He gave up the Council gradually even before the close of his term there and retired to Travancore.

Either as a student or as a teacher or as a high Government official, Mr. Sankara Subba Iyer showed himself to be a remarkable man and commanded appreciation and respect among his contemporaries. He had possessed of ability, attainments and character which could easily place him in any position in any field. His range of reading was extensive and

wrote with grace and force. Even when he was harnessed with official work, he devoted a certain amount to the intellectual pursuits. His views in matters of legislation and administration were always sympathising with the ryots. On many occasions he wrote espousing the cause of ryots. Both when in office and in retirement he took full interest in all matters affecting the general public and his pen was very active and forcible until within few months of his departure to the other world. In him Travancore lost a most noble son worthy to uphold the best traditions of Travancore and the whole of the State mourned for the death of the ex-Dewan.

COTTON PLANT.

At a time when the Saxons were wearing leaves for their clothing the whole India (then known as Bharata Khandam) was sufficiently civilized and cotton and silk formed their principal materials for clothing. It was in Central Asia and India, the utility of cotton plant was known from days of yore. Here it was that people first learnt to weave clothing of cotton

Until the Westerners had contact with the East they knew nothing of cotton plant and all their clothing, even after they attained a degree of civilization, were all made out of wool. Early travellers from the West first met cotton plant in Tartary and India where they first learnt that the inhabitants wove their clothing out of the fleecy fibres they yielded. When the knowledge of the existence of such a plant spread to places where it was unknown it gathered grotesque details that were much more picturesque than truthful. The history of cotton plant as spread in the early days was a mixture of fact and fable. The story got abroad that India possessed a plant that grew lambs on it and the lambs were possessed of fleece which was used for making clothing. One version was that while the seed-pots burst open little lambs covered with fine fleece appeared therefrom. Another was that actual lambs with flesh and blood were seen to

grow on short stems which were so very flexible as to allow them to feed on the grass within their reach. One traveller even asserted that he had not only seen cotton-yeilding animal but had also eaten it.

Herodotus was the first writer who spoke of cotton. He said India possessed a plant or tree which gave fine "wool" instead of fruits. The quality of this "wool" was a finer and better quality than that of sheep. Of this, the inhabitants of India made their clothings and when Alexander the Great conquered Persia and descended the Indus to the sea, he learnt from his admiral that there were trees in India which produced flocks or bunches of wool and that the Indians wore garments of surpassing whiteness woven out of this wool.

As late as 1203 A.D. the Egyptians grew cotton only as an ornamental plant in gardens and even in the close of the sixteenth century they were not cultivators of cotton but only importers. But by the close of the fifteenth century, at Bahama Island, at Cuba, in Mexico, Pizarro and Cortez the inhabitants were seen clothed in cotton. So it is plain from the above that India was the birth place of cotton and from there it spread to the other parts of the world.

But now Indian spinning and weaving by hand is fast dying after the introduction of power looms and by the enormous importation of machine made goods. Most of the cotton produce of India has been exported to Manchester where the spinning and weaving machines change cotton into cloth and send it back to India. This handicapped native weavers to the greatest extent and the Indian weaving industry is in its last days.

The Indians have now been awakened to the necessity of girdling themselves up to compete with the Westerners. Cotton mills have been established and worked with requisite funds and intelligence. But this is not enough. The whole cotton produce in India must be bought up by the Indian mill-owners for spinning and weaving, and also imported into India from the other parts of the world. Then only India could hope to maintain in market equal position with other countries. This also is not enough. The quality of cotton produced in India is now become inferior to that of Egypt and America. The people of India should turn their attention to the growing of cotton of better quality and their endeavours should be unceasing until the quality of Indian cotton improved to stand at least at par with the American

produce. If rich mill-owners help the growth of cotton of best quality and apply their riches and wisdom and intelligence in the produce of cotton, in spinning and weaving it in India itself, then India would be, if not the greatest, at least one of the great centres of cotton manufactures. May God bless India to have the day in the very near future.

THE "THINKING" HORSE.

Herr von Osten must be thoroughly enjoying the little joke in which he is indulging at the expense of the European public. This gentleman is the owner of a horse named *Hans*, of which Professor Schilling says "his mental equipment is that of a twelve or fourteen year old boy." The animal has not yet learned to talk or write, but it can read with ease, is well versed in arithmetic, up to and including decimal fractions, and understands German considerably better than do many of the human inhabitants of the Fatherland! "A lady," we are told, "asked him the following questions:—'Four times five, how many tens are there contained in the result, how many fives, and how many twenties? In all cases the horse answered correctly. *Hans* was asked to direct his attention to the word *verstehen.* He was asked how many e's there are in the word, and replied correctly, 'three.' He was then asked how many t's and s's and he replied 'one'. Hanging from a rope stretched across the yard were several cards containing the following words: — 'Peter,' 'Hans,' 'Mechault,' 'Welen,' 'Mailand,' and 'Murray.' The bystanders asked him to go forward and pick out the words. He did so, touching the names mentioned with his nose. Trickery seems impossible, as the words were written by an officer present whom von Osten did not know." I should have mentioned the fact that the horse, not having the gift of the gab, answers mathematical problems by taps of his foot.

Now there is no denying the fact that the horse did give the correct answers to the questions asked. The performance took place before a Committee of University Professors. It is with inferences drawn that I quarrel. I maintain that the experiments do not show that the horse is possessed of super-equine intelligence; they merely prove that Herr von Osten knows a certain amount of arithmetic, that he can read, and has a very obedient and wonderfully-trained horse. Let us briefly consider the full significance of the mental equipment claimed for *Hans*, and compare it with the mental capacity of an intelligent dog. Not only can *Hans* count up to

any number, but he fully understands the significance and value of every figure. He is capable of conducting a complicated course of reasoning and arriving at the correct conclusion, such as the value of the numeral four is twice that of the numeral two; hence if I subtract the latter from the former, I shall have a remainder of two. He is also thoroughly well acquainted with the German tongue, fully comprehending the meaning of such idiomatic expressions as "four times five." The horse is able to read with ease at sight, and knows distinctly one letter from another and appreciates the phonetic value of each. It follows that an animal which can do this is capable of holding an intelligent conversation provided he is able to reply by signs. Now, nothing could be easier than to teach such an animal the Morse alphabet; a tap with the near fore could indicate the short stroke and a tap with the off fore, the long stroke, while a scrape of his foot could mark the termination of a word. Hence *Hans* should in a few days be able to solve for us all manner of psychological problems. He should be able to tell us to what extent horses can communicate with one another. I do not mean prodigy horses, but common or garden horses of the description one meets daily in the Mount Road.

So much then for the alleged capacities of *Hans*. Let us now determine the extent of the intelligence of a dog. I would recommend those interested in the subject to read Professor Lloyd Morgan's "Animal Behaviour." The author conducted a number of experiments with an intelligent fox-terrier. As the result of a long series of careful experiments he arrived at the following conclusions:—

"If an animal be placed in the midst of new circumstances, he has to find out by a process of trial and error how they are to be met. After a longer or shorter period of trial, guided only by particular experience, he chances to hit upon a mode of procedure which is successful. . . The association is eventually established by repetition, through which is acquired the habit of doing the right thing in the appropriate manner. Why he does this and not something else in so far as he is intelligent and not rational, he probably neither knows nor has the wit to consider. The satisfaction of success suffices for intelligence as such. If the circumstances be so modified as to render the particular mode of meeting them ineffectual, after trying again and again in the old way, he will sometimes stumble upon the proper mode of overcoming the difficulty, and after doing so two or three times a new

conscious situation involving the requisite association will be established and the appropriate behaviour will become habitual. But why this new mode of procedure rather than any other is adopted, intelligence as such does not know, because it does not analyse the situation and disentangle the essential relationships. The satisfaction of success again suffices. Such an animal. . . does not appear to show evidence of framing anything like a general scheme of knowledge which he can apply to the solution of particular problems of a pratical nature, involving difficulties and obstacles."

It is wonderful how successful this method of trial and error is. It often leads to the performance of seemingly rational acts. Thus Professor Lloyd Morgan's fox-terrier learned to open the garden gate and let itself out. The lower part of the wall was stone and the upper composed of iron railings. The gate was of iron and opened by means of a latch, and was so hung open of its own weight. The dog used to bark, as is the wont of dogs, at passing cats. He would run along the top of the stone part of the wall and now and again, put his head through the railings. One day he chanced to insert his head under the latch, and thus by accident unfastened it. The gate opened and out ran the delighted dog. The next day the dog, remembering that on the day before the gate had opened in some mysterious way, when he put his head between the railings, tried to repeat the performance; after many wrong trials he eventually put his head through the right gap and again opened the gate. The dog soon learned to go straight up to the space across which the latch stretched, and thus came to perform what looked like a rational act but which was merely the outcome of ordinary canine intelligence.

It is when we compare the mental capacity of the average dog with that claimed by Herr von Osten for his horse that the magnitude of his effrontery becomes apparent. The fact of the matter is that many animals are remarkably quick at perceiving signs, and the horse *Hans* has this faculty developed to an unusual extent. Moreover, horses have very good memories. Of this there is no room for doubt. Almost every Anglo-Indian is able to cite instances of the memory of horses for localities. I once spent a short time in a Survey camp about five miles from the Cantonment of Futtehgarh. At one end of the station is a large *maidan* from which a number of roads diverge. One of these led to our camp. Returning after dark from my first

visit to the place I was in doubt as to which of the roads to take. I selected what I thought was the right one, but my mare objected strongly, so I let her have her own way; she turned back and took another road which speedily brought us to our camp. The mare had a better memory for locality than I had, or at any rate had taken her bearings more carefully. It is obvious that the good memory possessed by a horse goes a long way towards helping him to learn tricks.

As to the quickness of animals to perceive a sign, let me quote Lord Avebury:—"The difficulty of determining the intelligence of dogs is increased because they are so quick in seizing any indication given them, even unintentionally. This is well illustrated by an account Sir William Huggins gave me of a very intelligent dog, appropriately named *Kepler*, belonging to him. A number of cards were placed on the ground numbered respectively, 1, 2, 3, and so on up to 10. A question was then asked—the square root of 9 or 16, or such a sum as 6 plus 5 minus 3. Sir William pointed consecutively to the cards and the dog always barked when he came to the right one. Now he did not consciously give the dog any sign, yet so quick was it in seizing the slightest indication that it was able to give the correct answer.' Thus in some cases a dog obeys a sign which the giver scarcely recognizes having given. The intelligent animal can determine by the expression on his master's face, or by the intonation of his voice what he wishes, done. This probably explains most of the stories one reads about concerning dogs which are supposed to understand all that is being talked about in their presence.

It is refreshing to notice that there exist some people who are not hoodwinked by *Hans* and his master. Mr. Labouchere writes:—"If there is no trickery, why should all the tests be made in the backyard of the horse's proprietor? I once saw a learned dog do as wonderful things, and I failed entirely—as did the others present—to perceive any sign made by his master. But I happened to know the master, and he subsequently explained to me that the sign was made by clicking one nail against the other, although whether the dog heard the click or only perceived the motion he did not know." *Hans*, continues Mr. Labouchere, "is, I suspect, somewhat akin to the 'human elephant' owned by some Englishman in India. The elephant would hold conversations with his master. One day he said to him:—I am stronger than you, but you have,

been my master because you thought yourself more intellectual. But now that I have shown that I am not only your superior in muscle but in mind, it is I that must be your master.' 'You are mistaken my friend in your assumption,' replied the owner, 'I will prove this by reading to you a book which I thoroughly understand, and if you can explain what is meant, then alone will I be the servant and allow you to be the master.' He read lengthily from Browning, and the elephant confessed that man was his superior."

A second commission of Professors is about to sit on *Hans*, and if that august body is unable to discover the method whereby *Hans's* master makes known his commands we shall probably be solemnly assured that the horse solves problems and replies to questions after a mental process analogous to that in the human brain. Any one is of course at liberty to believe this if he chooses, just as he is to believe that the moon is made of green cheese. I shall not. I am convinced that the horse neither answers questions nor solves problems, but that it merely obeys a few simple commands which are communicated to it in some way scarcely perceptible to human sense, and I shall continue to hold this conviction even though all the Professors on the Continent of Europe assert the contrary until they grow black in the face !—[*Mail.*] D. D.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN THE CONGO STATE.

Important Reports.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has just issued an important series of reports on trypanosomiasis, that is to say, on the presence in the blood of man, and in the fluids of the brain and spinal cord, of some form of the microscopic parasite known as *Trypanosoma*, which having long been recognised as the cause of the virulent equine disease which is propagated by the tsetse fly in South Africa has lately been discovered to be also the cause of "sleeping sickness" in the human subject. Drs. Dutton and Tode left for the Congo in 1903, and were joined soon afterwards by Dr. Christy, who had served previously on the Royal Society's Commission in Uganda. A special hospital was erected by the State, in order that the observer might have the sleeping sickness cases under their care, and facilities were given for the study of a large number of patients. The results of these investigations are incorporated in the volume now issued.

The details of cases given in the reports are, in a general way, too full

of medical technicalities to be of general interest, but they seem to establish conclusively that "sleeping sickness" is trypanosomias although there are severe and even fatal cases of the latter in which the somnolence is not observed. The symptoms and the danger appear to bear some relation to the greater or less abundance of the parasites, and to become more marked and more serious when these have gained access to the cerebro-spinal fluid. The parasites may be present in the blood of deeply seated organs when they are not discoverable in that which is drawn from a surface puncture; and their frequent temporary disappearances from surface blood render it sometimes difficult to be certain of their presence in the system. At the same time it appears that the term sleeping sickness is used very loosely among the Congo natives; and in many of the persons said to be suffering from it, and therefore brought to the hospital, the diagnosis was not confirmed either by the detection of the parasites or by the further progress of the case. One of the most curious results of the expedition has been the discovery of a bloodsucking larva of nocturnal habits, which seems to be abundant in many parts of the Congo, and which during the daytime, seeks concealment in the cracks of the native floors from which it may be dug out full of bright red blood as an evidence of the nature and the abundance of its previous night's meal. It is the larva of the *Glossina* fly, which appears to be harmless in the *imago* state, although it is probable that for this harmlessness the larva makes abundant compensation. The discovery will probably lead to the adoption of systematic measures for its destruction.—*Mail.*

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Japan opened negotiations with Russian in the month of August 1903 regarding her interests and those of Russia in the Chinese Manchurian Province and in the Empire of Corea. Diplomatic correspondence for an amicable settlement was going on for months but with no prospect of agreement. Proposals made by Japan were not acceptable to Russia and the Russian proposals were considered by Japan to be useless but affecting the interests of Japan in the Empires, China and Corea. One day it seemed settlement between the negotiating Empires would be possible and another day it seemed impossible. Russia proposed that Manchuria was to be recognised by Japan as outside the Japanese sphere of interests and argued that China and Russia alone were the parties concerned in any-

thing regarding Manchurian Province which would be arranged by Russia with China. Japan said that she has a preponderating interests in the Corean Empire and general commercial interests in Manchuria. The Russian permanent occupation of Manchurian Province of China is a bold violation of the repeated assurances of Russia to the Powers and a danger to the continuance of the Corean Empire which is considered by Japan as an outpost of Japanese Empire; and danger to Corea means danger to Japan. Therefore Japan maintained that both herself and Russia should respect and recognise the independence and integrity of the Corean and Chinese Empires. This was wholly unpalatable to Russia and a crushing defeat to the Russian intrigues in China. Recognition by Russia to respect the independence of the Corean and Chinese Empires was and is considered by Russia as a diplomatic defeat, disastrous to the Russian ambition in the Far East. So Russia in her proposals dropped the question of the Chinese Empire and brought impediments to the vital interests of Japan in Corea. At one time all proposals were in a certain form agreed upon by both the contracting parties except one, *i.e.*, recognition by both to respect the independence of Chinese Empire. Japan asked Russia only an assurance to respect the independence of the Empire of China. Russia would not consent to this. The more Russia insisted in her refusal to respect the independence of Chinese Empire, the more Japan was afraid of the Corean Empire and therefore insisted in the Russian recognition of the independence of Chinese Empire. Six months' negotiations never brought out any satisfactory end and affairs in the Far East were becoming more ominous than before the beginning of the negotiation.

From the commencement of the correspondence regarding the negotiations, Japan was very prompt and speedy in replying Russian communications and Russia was notoriously slow in respect of giving replies. The slowness which charaterized Russia in dealing with the negotiations, was suspicious as, while delaying negotiations, Russia was augmenting her naval and land forces in the East. Japan fully recognizing the futality of the attempt at an amicable settlement determined to protect her interests by appeal to arms. She accordingly broke the negotiations and gavo orders to her land and sea forces to commence hostilities.

Quick as thought, the Japanese Navy moved on 6, Feb., '04 and in a series of bold and determined

attacks on the Navy of Russia at Port Arthur and Chemulpho shook the Naval Power of Russia in the East to its very core and within three days gave a crushing blow to the Russian Naval Power. In a short time Japan became master of the Eastern waters and began to land troops in Corea. Utmost secrecy was observed in the movement of troops and transports were flying every moment between Japan and Corea. The Russians in their turn were not quiet. They were massing troops in Manchuria. On the banks of the Yalu River the Japanese land force first met the Russians. The Russians strenuously opposed the Japanese crossing of the river. A severe battle ensued, resulting in the success of the Japanese and the defeat of the Russians. There was thereafter a lull for some time in the land operations. The Japanese Navy was making all endeavours to bottle up Port Arthur where the defeated Russian Naval Power lay. After repeated attempts they succeeded in blocking up the harbour which was however by subsequent events found to have been imperfectly bottled up. Another big battle ensued at Nanshan in which the Russians sustained a disaster. A series of battles were afterwards fought in all of which the Japanese were victoious.

General Kuropatkin, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the East retired, retired and retired and at last compelled by the Home pressure decided to make a big stand at Lioyang. He informed his sovereign that a desperate resistance will be offered at Lioyang. The day of Lioyang battle which had been expected for days previously was at last come. The Japanese resumed advance and attacked Lioyang. The battle was indeed a desperate one. It seemed the fate Russia was sealed and General Kuropatkin was in the same condition as the Boer General, Cronji, was at Paardeburg in South Africa but with one exception that General Cronji had with him only about 5,000 men while the British forces numbering more than 30,000 were surrounding him and here in the present battle the opposing armies were equally, matched and Russian General had an army of nearly 200,000 men with more than 1,000 guns. The battle of Lioyang was the bloodiest of battles and raged for several days. Both the Russians and the Japanese fought like fanatics. Losses on both sides were enormous and the Japanese gained the battle.

General Kuropatkin with the defeated forces retreated to Mukden where he concentrated all his forces. By this time the Russians at home

were tired of reverses and Russia wanted a victory in consideration of the political situation of Russia at this juncture. Therefore pressure was brought to bear upon the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria who thereupon issued a proclamation to his troops, eulogizing them for their past heroism in the successful resistance they gave to the advancing Japanese until the Russian forces were sufficiently reinforced to be in a position to take offensive and give a a lasting chastisement to the enemy. He said that the Russian forces were strong enough to take offensive. Within a fews days of the proclamation, the Russians came to attack the Japanese in their position near Shaho and a terrific battle raged for three days, resulting in the ultimate repulse of the Russians with incredible loss. The Russians lost nearly 70,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The Japanese lost between 15,000 to 20,000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

Refering to the Naval activity of Japan a few words are necessary. A portion of the land army was allotted to deal with Port Arthur. The place was speedily beseiged and several attempts were made to storm the port, the Japanese Navy co-operating in all attacks. There was created a panic among the Russians and the fate of Port Arthur seemed to be sealed. An order to the Russian Navy, emanated that a bold and determined rush should be made to get out of the harbour and save itself from capture and if possible to join the Vlodivostok Fleet. The Russian Admiral at Port Arthur planned a bold escape and rushed out of the harbour, but the fate of Russian Navy was really sealed. The Japanese Navy engaged them and in the struggle the Russian warships were one and all shattered and the Port Arthur Fleet was thus almost annihilated About the same time the Vlodivostok Fleet moved out of the harbour and tried to co-operate with the Port Arthur Feet. But here also the Russian warships were unfortunate. Admiral Kamimura of the Japanese Feet stationed there engaged it and completely crushed it with the prospect of never more coming out to fight. Thus the Naval Power of Russia in the Pacific was annihilated.

The battle of Shaho mentioned above was the last battle on the land and no news of further engagement until now. The Russians and the Japanese are evidently replenishing their respective forces.

In the meantime the long expected Russian Baltic Feet have started to the Far East. While coming in the

North Sea, the fleet committed outrage on the British fishing trawlers which made England indignant. Steps were taken to bring the outrage to the notice of the Russian Government for immediate settlement of the question. Great Britain asked those who were the cause for the mischief to be punished besides the compensation for the loss sustained on account of the outrage. The wisdom displayed by both the Governments averted the war between England and Russia which had seemed inevitable. The question was to be referred to the International Court of Enquiry and Russia guaranteed that no outrage will in future be committed by the Baltic Fleet.

What will be the action of the Baltic Fleet before it reaches the Far East, if such is its intention, God alone knows

---

ASTONISHING PATRIOTISM OF A JAPANESE CRIMINAL.

Y. Endo, a carpenter by trade was lying under sentence of death for burglary with violence and murder at a prison in Tokyo, Japan. In such cases it is the custom of the Japanese Law not to notify a prisoner more than a few minutes previously of the hour fixed for the execution. When the time fixed for Endo's death came the Governor of the prison sent for him to announce the hour of death, and added that he was in possession of a small sum of money handed to him by a relative of the prisoner who might use it to buy any dish he might choose for his last meal. Endo declined this privilege with thanks, but he requested the Governor to allow him to do one last action. He had heard somehow that war broke out between Japan and Russia and he desired his last act to be one of usefulness. He asked the Governor therefore to give the money as a contribution to the Patriotic Fund. The Governor was howover afraid that a criminal would not be allowed to subscribe to the Patrictic Fund, because in Japan no man under a criminal sentence is allowed even to bear arms for the cause of his country. He therefore again urged the criminal to spend the money in a last treat for himself, but in vain. "If I may not give it to the Patriotic Fund, I will give it to some good purpose at least," he exclaimed, and begged the Governor to give the money in his name to the distressed family of some man who had gone to the war, and his body to the Medical College for scientific dissection; and the Governor promised to carry out his wishes, he quietly walked straight up to the scoffald to meet his death.

NAKED HERO.

At the battle of Chin-lien-cheng the Japanese troops had to cross several streams in order to reach the position of the Russians on the opposite side of the Yalu River. During the engagement the main body of the Imperial Guards arrived on the left bank of the Aiho and found that they must cross that stream in order to attack the enemy who were strongly posted on the right bank. There was no bridge and some one must necessarily test its depth. Lance Corporal Ohashi was selected for the dangerous but important and honourable task.

Divesting himself of his uniform and leaving it in the care of his comrades and taking with him only a short sword he jumped into the river which he succeeded in crossing safely in spite of the hail of bullets showered upon him. When he had demonstrated the fordability of the stream he was followed by the whole regiment and the enthusiam was so great that the Corporal never passed to resume his uniform, but naked as he was headed the charging columns. The sight of the naked warrior was sufficient to strike fear into the hearts of the Russians who fled before him one and all. But one Russian, concealed himself behind a bush on a piece of rising ground, took deliberate aim at him with a musket. But our naked hero saw the barrel of the musket peeping at him through the bushes and quick as thought seized the murderous weapon and killed its owner with one blow from the stock. The enemy's outpost having been thus carried, the column advanced some 1,000 metres further to where the enemy's artillery was posted at the top of a very steep hill. Still our hero was too busy to resume his uniform and was again in the forefront of the charge personally killing two men and making one prisoner and it was remarked with wonder that, though he had been all the time under a hail storm of bullets and in the thickest of the battle his naked body had not received a single scratch.

The Emperor of Japan was much delighted when he heard of the exploits of the naked hero, made many enquiries about his antecedents and examined with much interest the musket with which Ohashi, the naked hero, killed his enemies. Ohashi is a native of the Sochigi Prefecture and has been in the Imperial Guards Division since 1900. He is a farmer of a very queit and affectionate nature, noted for bodily strength and an excellent shot. His father is still alive and he has one sister and two brothers, one of the

latter being now in the Reserve Battalion of the 3rd Imperial Guards Regiment. This incident of the naked hero shows to the world the enthusiasm of the Japanese soldier fighting for the cause of his country.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ACCIDENT.

UNLIGHTED VEHICLES.

There were numerous callers at the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, throughout the 11th ultimo to enquire as to the condition of the Duke of Connaught after his miraculous escape in the motor car collision near the Scottish capital on Thursday evening. At 9 o'clock in the morning a bulletin was issued stating that the Duke had had a good night, and that his progress was in every way satisfactory. At 9 o'clock last night a bullotin in similar terms was issued. Major Murray informed an Edinburgh correspondent that the Duke was making good progress, but that it was too early to say when he could be removed from the hotel. The King has shown natural auxiety as to the state of his solder brother, and he received frequent bulletins yesterday, the reassuring tenor of which is understood to have given His Majesty much gratification. The Duchess of Connaught has arraaged to take up residence at the hotel until His Royal Highness is better. The Duke's escape is now regarded as altogether providential.

It appears that the cart with which the motor-car collided had a janker (a long pole on two wheels) attached, and was loaded with a large ship's mast. Only one side of the roadway was lighted with feeble gas lamps, and the cart itself carried no lights, the law absolving this type of vehicle. When after the collision Major Murray and Captin McMaren, who were in the car but escaped injury, rushed up to his Royal Highness. They found him lying on the roadway with his clothing torn and his face covered with blood from the wound on the head and from that of the left ear. To the anxious enquiries of the two Officers he said:—"Do not alarm yourself. I'll be all right in a few minutes." Mr. Henderson, the driver of the Duke's car, had a restless night, but his condition is not alarming. He states that if the janker had had lights he could have applied his brakes on the instant. He is known to be a most experienced driver and thoroughly practical man. The incident emphasises the necessity for a statute campelling all horse-drawn vehicles to be provided with a light in front snd behind. Such a law would be for the benefit of everyone. [*Mail*].

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.

What purports to be a revolution in the graphic arts is described in the *Magazine of Commerce.* It is known as the Physiotype Process of printing without ink, and was recently shown to the Royal Society by Mr. Francis Sheridan, the inventor. The process is thus described:—The article of which it is desired to obtain a facsimile print is placed upon a piece of paper having a suitable surface, and is pressed for a few seconds either by the hand, or in a copying press, or by other suitable means. The impression is, of course, almost invisible. The paper is then slipped into a case containing a powder the nature of which is necessarily a secret. The case is slightly shaken in order that the powder may be properly distributed over the surface of the paper. The latter is then withdrawn from the case, and any superfluous powder shaken off. A print has now been secured, but so far it is not permanent. In order to render the print permanent and indelible, it merely remains to place the paper between two sheets of blotting-paper, damped with a very weak solution of glycerine and water—the effect of the glycerine being to retard evaporation. As each stage occupies but a few seconds, the whole operation from start to finish could, if necessary, be performed in a minute or two. The print, which can be made in almost any colour, is perfectly clear, and portrays the minutest hair lines in absolute facsimile of the original. It is, in fact, as clear as the best photograph.

The process can be directly applied to lithography. It also affords a means of obtaining designs on glass, enamel, metal, etc., by a direct process. It will be especially useful in nature study and botany.

[*Mail*]

RUSSIA'S NAVAL VICTORY IN THE NORTH SEA.

[With apologies to the shades of Naculay.]

Attend, all ye who list to hear our noble Russia's praise;
I tell of the thrice famous deeds she wrought in recent days,
When that great fleet of fishing-smacks aginst her bore in vain,
The richest spoils of plaice and cod, and—took'em back again.
It was about the dreary dawn of a dark October day,
There came a gallant fisher boat full sail to Humber bay.
Her crew hath seen the Baltic Fleet beyond the nearest isle,
At deepest midnight on the waves lie heaving many a mile;
At sunrise she escaped their van by God's especial grace,

For a lame cruiser, steaming on,
had failed to keep her pace.

The Russain Czar had told his men
the Japanese to slay,

Meet them along the Kategat or in
Trafalgar's Bay ;

Each Japanses a conjurer was and
could, in childish play,

Make roses out humming-birds, or
gunboats out of clay ;

Change lobster-pots to submarines,
torpedoes make from floats

And as they slpet bewitch at will,
or cut all Russian throat.

Forthwith a guard every gun was
placed along the deck,

And each torpedo tube was manned
and lock-out look-outs kept

When Alexander Andovitch, the
smartest man of all,

Spied Japs convert a battleship
into a Yarmouth yawl.

Up spake he them :—" My merry
men ; your gasbags quickly
stow,

Turn on'em all your seven-point-
sevens and let the Hotchkiss
go. "

Guns blazed away and shot and shell
and likewise shell and shot,

Till all the air was blue for miles
and all the cannon hot,

But then the first lootenant woke and
spoke thus through his beard,

" Well, this is just the sort of thing
as I most greatly feared ;

There ain't a Jap, a battleship,
destroyer or a quack,

You've just a been and gone and
knocked a bally fishing smack.

Put on all steam and go ahead and
let us hide our shame,

For here's another blooming blot
got on the Russian name."

Right off they skeltered o'er the
main as fast as they could lick,

And Dover's chalky cliffs theypassed,
with every man so sick—

There was not one to go on deck to
signal what they'd done.

To lend a hand, or splice a rope, or
hold enquiries – none.

On England's shores when rose the
" Son," the " Standard " and
the " Star ".

The melancholy tidngs flew to
places near and far.

And Prince and Peer and Poten-
tate from Elgin to Stonehenge

Cried out for blood and lots of hair,
comp'sation and revenge.

But while they threatened Bencken-
dorff, a youth, who was insane,

Took up a monstrous paving-stone
and broke his window pane.

And thus was British vengeance
wrought and reparation made ;

We didn't fire a single shot and
and sharpened nary blade.

The Baltic Fleet is steaming on—
and so far steaming well,

But where it's gone, why no one
knows—and so I cannot tell.

—JELI ITOPOFFSKI, in the *Bombay
Gazette.*